SUMMER ANNUALS ARE MUCH ALIKE

Cowpeas, Soy Beans and Velvet Beans Have About Same Climatic Adaptations.

COMPARISON MADE OF CROPS

Among Important Points in Determining Value of Legume Are Its Value for Forage and Its Ability to Supply Nitrogen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cowpeas, velvet beans and soy beans are all summer annuals, agriculturally much alike, and for the best results are adapted to nearly the same regions. A comparison of these crops is not so much a matter of determining which is the best crop as it is a careful consideration of their climatic and soil adaptations and the special uses of each on the farm. Among the important points that determine the value of a leguminous crop are its value for forage, both in quantity and quality, either as hay or pasture; its ability to supply additional nitrogen; and the value of the seed as a cash crop or for its utilization on the farm.

The soy bean ha sabout the same climatic adaptations as corn, and therefore its culture is much more extended than that of either the cowpea

Cowpeas and Johnson Grass.

or velvet bean. The velvet bean is especially adapted to the well-drained portions of the Atlantic and gulf constal plain areas, while the cowpea can be grown successfully not only there, but throughout the cotton belt and the lower half of the corn belt. The velvet bean and cowpea are quite sensitive to cold, whereas the soy bean withstands considerable frost in spring and fall. Cowpeas and velvet beans both succeed on poor soils better than the soy bean. For soil improvement the velvet bean is, in general, superior to either the cowpea or the soy bean, although the cowpea succeeds under a greater diversity of conditions.

The soy bean is to be preferred for forage purposes on account of its upright growth. The cowpea and velvet bean are viny plants and therefore more difficult to harvest and cure.

As a grazing crop for cattle and hogs in fall and winter the velvet bean cannot be excelled. However, the cowpea and soy bean can be grown over a more extended area, and some of their numerous varieties furnish earlier pasture.

For the production of seed, the soy bean has many advantages over the cowpea and velvet bean. The soy bean matures all its seed at one time and can easily be handled by machinery. Hand picking is most commonly practiced in gathering cowpea seed, although machinery can be used to advantage. It is necessary to pick velvet beans by hand because of the abundant, tangled mass of vines.

The seeds of velvet beans, cowpeas, and soy beans are all excellent feed for cattle and hogs. Cowpea seed, however, is rarely cheap enough for feed, but it is extensively used, especially in the Southern states, for human food. Soy-bean seed, in addition to its value for feed, is valuable for the production of oil and meal, and its use for human food is increasing.

The cowpea will undoubtedly continue to be one of the most important leguminous crops in the Southern states. No other crop sown under such a diversity of conditions or receiving so little attention in soil preparation and cultivation succeeds so well. Under the most varied conditions forage, soil improvement and human food are obtained.

SPRAYING KILLS HONEY BEES

Discovered That Solutions Applied to Apple Trees Are Destructive to Little Insects.

A series of tests to determine the effect of spray solutions on honey bees is to be undertaken by the California College of Agriculture, following the discovery that heavy spraying of apple trees when they are in bloom has resulted in great loss to bees seeking nectar. It is pointed out that bees are the orchardists' best friends, as they help pollenization.

SOIL IS IMPROVED BY LIME

In Caustic Form It Flocculates Land, Bringing About More Ganular Condition.

The tilth, or friable condition, of the soil is improved by the presence of lime. Lime, especially in the caustic form, flocculates the soil and thereby brings about a more granular and porous condition.

Exercise Is Essential.

If hens are allowed to get whole grains without a lot of effort, poor results will be the rule. Exercise is essential for body vigor and health.

Care for Seed Corn.

Are you taking care of that good seed corn you hand picked last fall? The main point is to keep it extra dry and protected from the weather.

Incubation Period.

The incubation period of turkey eggs is 28 days.

SEEDLING GROWTH IS RETARDED BY BRUSH

Close Spacing Desirable to Produce Best Timber.

When Tops of Trees Begin to Intermingle and Crowd Each Other Some of Them Should Be Cut Out for Best Results.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When cut-over land is planted in hard-wood seedlings, it may happen that a natural bushy growth will for a few years outgrow the planted trees, overtop them or crowd them, and thus interfere seriously with their development. To insure the proper development of the seedlings, forest specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say in Farmers' Bulletin 1123, "Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm," it is necessary to cut down the brush for two or three years. When old trees with wide-spreading crowns threaten to shade the seedlings so they will not develop properly, the bulletin suggests that such trees be cut out a few years after the new planting has been started.

To produce clean-bodied timber, close spacing is desirable. When the tops of the trees begin to intermingle and crowd each other, however, they become like overcrowded vegetables in a garden. Growth is stagnated. A good gardener will pull some of the vegetables in a garden that have reached this condition. When trees have reached a similar stage, some of them should be cut out. In both cases the result is the best development of the remaining part rather than a poor development of the original number. The best formed and most healthy trees should be permitted to remain, and the others that are likely to interfere with their growth should be removed.

Thinnings are usually necessary when a plantation becomes twenty years old, sometimes sooner. The openings in the crown-cover of the stand made by removing trees should not be too large to prevent the growth of the remaining tree tops from covering the gaps in from three to five years. When poles are cut for farm use, a crude form of thinning may be accomplished by care in the selection of trees with a view to the improvement of the stand.

Pruning of tree branches is usually unnecessary, and, because of the cost of labor, undesirable. If a tree is pruned too far up it may become top-heavy and easily broken by severe winds. The catalpa, ash and black cherry are known to have suffered from this, and it seems likely the same is true of many other species. If, because of wide spacing, pruning is necessary, it should be conducted in late winter or early spring, and should not be overdone.

DEVICE FOR CLEANING GRAIN

South Dakota Man Has Invention for Improving Grain Which Is Simple in Construction.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing an invention of C. Mettler of Menno, S. D., says:

This invention relates to a device for cleaning, cooling and drying grains by air blasts. The object is to produce a device by which various grains

A Vertical Longitudinal Section of the Cleaner.

may be cleaned, cooled, dried and otherwise improved, which is simple in construction, easy to make and carries no mechanical parts to get out of order, or require lubricating.

GERMINATION TEST OF SEED

Cowpea Loses Its Vitality If Not Cured Properly, Say Agricultural Specialists.

Cowpea seed, if good, can be stored for a considerable length of time without much danger of loss of vitality, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. If the peas are sufficiently cured in the field, mow, or stack before thrashing, there is little danger of heating. However, seed not properly cured or stored loses its vitality; consequently a germination test is always advisable.

ATTENTION TO WORK HORSES

High Prices Asked for Animals Make It Necessary for Famer to Get More Service.

The time has come when the life and the usefulness of the work horse must have more attention. The high prices asked for horses of good size and ample form make it necessary for farmers to get more and better service from their teams.

Crowding Ewes Is Bad.

Where bred ewes are permitted to crowd, a great many times it results in the unborn lamb being killed, which a great many times will cause the death of the mother as well.

Weak Chicks Will Result.

Neither a hen nor an incubator will hatch strong chicks from eggs containing weak germs or from those which have not received proper care.

Burn Diseased Fowls.

Burn or bury at a distance all fowls that die or are killed as a rdesult of roup. Weak constitional flocks are always troubled with colds and roup. Kill them off and try new blood.

Vitality of Weed Seeds.

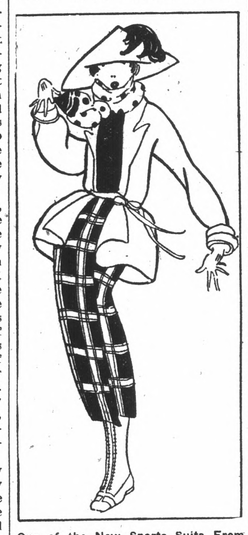
Some weed seeds keep their vitality for 25 years. To down weeds keep them from producing seed.

Cutting Clover Too Low.

Many farmers have killed sweet clover by cutting the first crop too low.

New Frocks Are Hint of Summer

Under southern skies, at the southern resorts, is the place to see the new summer clothes worn, and wherever we go there, in search of fashion's inspiration, writes an authority on styles, we are greeted by organdies and voiles, taffetas and summer silks —anything that is light in weight and transparent in texture. From the look of the new, thin frocks one imagines that the old-fashioned style books have been combed and everything of a mediocre type discarded without further notice, for we are confronted with only



One of the New Sports Suits From Paris Has Cotton Poplin Skirt and Blue Serge Coat.

the best, the most exquisite, the simplest and the most picturesque of designs. One sight of the clothes in a shop here and a wild desire seizes one to take the first train for the South in search of an opportunity to wear some of these lovely things.

It is necessary for us here to wear furs and woolen wrappings, but many are the fortunate ones who are migrating to a gentle clime, and they are busily buying outfits directly the opposite of the heavier coverings. How refreshing it is to enter a shop and see displayed all those fresh and dainty garments while imagination supplies the necessary surrounding. There comes a picture of the southern sea with its beach dotted by colorful clothes all made according to the latest dictates of a fashion decree.

Dimities and organdies and printed muslins are the thin things for dressy occasions that have received the greatest amount of attention. And they are not only for the time being. They are setting a pace for our own summertime later on; any innovation now advanced is one that carries weight, for it may be the thing that will rule the fashions of our coming summertime. They cannot be ignored, these southern fashions. Even if one is not among those who are to wear the newest things at once, still they hold their interest as an indication for dresses to come. Many are they, too, who take advantage of the chance to be beforehanded and have their summer things made up at this time of the year. Now there is the most varied choice of new cottons and silks. Later they will be picked over in the stores and not nearly so great a variety will be available. Now one can attend to fittings and designings without being prostrated by the heated blasts of late spring and summer days. One's mind works more freely and is more subject to the inspiration supplied by the fresh new things being displayed around every corner.

Materials Are Numerous.

The materials allowed for smart summer frocks are as numerous as the days of the summertime. There is no hard and fast rule about what shall be worn and what shall be taboo. Indeed, if ever there was a chance for latitude it is right here and now, and the individual may choose her clothes according to her own likings and desires with never a fear that they will be running far afield.

Organdie is perhaps the favorite of all the thinner materials only because it is so very becoming to almost every type of womanhood and girlhood, and childhood, for that matter. A few years ago it started to rise in popular favor, and its growth in popularity has been a steadily increasing thing. The colors are what make it so extremely attractive, for they have reached the maximum of perfection. The shades are as scintillating as so much pure color, and the fact that the thinness of the fabric helps to catch and reflect the light is something that is charming in itself. Nothing can set up competition with it. It is safe and sound and unassailable, right there on its own platform.

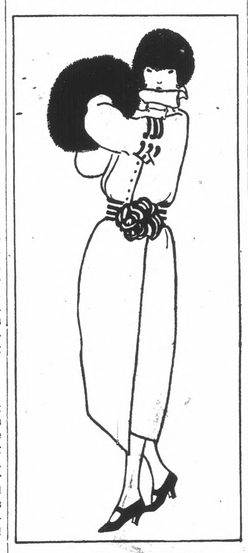
Some of the organdie frocks are made quite elaborately, while others are most simple and unpretentious in construction and workmanship. One of the more intricate models is made of a sort of maize-colored organdie, trimmed with inserts of the same color and material made in fine pin tuckings. These shapes are oval, are inserted at intervals on the full skirt and are outlined in bands of lace insertion shaped to conform with the outlines of the oval motifs. The lace is cream colored and adds the only note of relief from the predominance of the maize color. Another organdie model has a skirt with narrower ruffles extending all the way and in close succession from the hem to the waist. A panel just in front is made of the organdie unadorned by ruffles, and there is a finely tucked vest, with a sort of an apology for an eton jacket. There is a velvet ribbon girdle of dark sage green, while the organdie in the gown is of that light and singing green.

The Dotted Swisses.

Then there are the dotted swisses—sisters to the organdie family. They have dots of color and dots of the same shade as the foundation material, dots that are large and dots that are small, dots that are separated by many inches from each other and dots that are close together. Each new arrangement of the little dots gives a whole new appearance and character to the fabric, and each new handling by a designer gives a new touch that makes the frock stand out as something quite exquisite and fresh among all the others. On the new summer frocks there are overskirts a-plenty, and there is one of jade dotted organdie made in a sort of princess line with side panels that are full and make an effect like an overskirt. The only trimming on this gown is an edging of maize organdie laid on in a two-inch double fold and outlining the edges of the overskirt, the neckline and the bell-shaped sleeves. It is an attractive color combination and a new idea in the use of a combination of dotted swiss and plain organdie.

A dimity frock is an indispensable part of any of the present summer wardrobes, for this fabric has been perfected in a most remarkable manner both as to dye and weave. It has a distinct character of its own. One of these in a bright pink crossbar is made with a full skirt that has tiny flutings of the frock's material running up either side from the hem to the waistline. It has a wide and rounded sash edged by the same sort of flutings, and the bodice is made quite snugly fitting, with the same little plaitings running about the edges of the neck and sleeves.

There are the sports clothes of which particular notice must be taken, because they do constitute so large a part of our dressing as a whole. They are the foundation of any outdoor outfit, and so great a variety is offered for their choice that it is almost necessary to know just which things are best and which are only nearly best. The sports suit of heavy or light homespun is always good, and this season more particularly than



Design for Navy Blue Coat Dress in Blue, Cleverly Embroidered With Touches of Red.

ever because so many smart women have adopted it as a part of their outfitting, whether for the city or the country.

One of the latest ideas in an informal outdoors suit has a skirt made of a French material that is a red pique weave with a plaid of black stripes making its pattern. It is a most effective piece of material and hangs into the folds of the skirt with the utmost ease and adaptability. Then the loosely fitting very dark blue serge jacket is a proper complement to the vividness of the skirt. This combination promises to be one of the popular ones for spring, for it is one of the most exclusive that has been chosen for exploitation at southern resorts.

Morning Glory Dance Frock

Flowerlike Dresses Are Dainty and Add Air of Sprintime Blossoms and Fragrance.

A fluffy dance frock of much interest is a "morning glory" design made of pastel pink satin with a petal skirt made over petals of white net, the corsage being finished by a trailing vine of morning glories, reaching nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

A good many attractive dresses are made with a floral garniture, sometimes consisting of a cluster of blossoms over the shoulders and sometimes at the waistline. A draped robe made of filmy lace is lovely, with the long waist outlined in French flowers of various colors, the garland being tied at the back with a loose knot of satin ribbon.

A quaint bustle gown is made of blue brocaded satin. The bodice is absolutely plain with a square neck, and is fastened at the back. The skirt is also quite plain, except for the bustle drapery.

A frock of blue and rose satin is made with a skirt of rose bordered with a band of blue and joined together by a wreath of handsome flowers. The flowers outline the waist, which is made with a round neck and sleeveless. All these dresses are sleeveless.

The Dinner Frock.

If one can afford only one dinner frock it would be advisable to choose one made of the fashionable brown novelty lace over taffeta or satin of the same shade. This is a dress for many occasions. It can be made exceedinly dressy by the addition of a beautiful sash heavily embroidered in gold or silver metal threads.

Three-Quarter Height Boots.

Three-quarter height boots are a novelty of the season.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 27

REWARDS OF FAITHFULNESS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 25:14-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.—Matt. 25:23.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 25: 31-46; Luke 19:11-27; Rom. 12:1-8; 1 Pet. 4:10.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Doing Our Best.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Duties and Rewards.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Faithful Use of Our Abilities.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Use or Neglect of Our Resources.

This parable, like that of the ten virgins, is associated with the Second Coming of Christ. In both instances the unpreparedness for His coming on the part of the people is exhibited. In that of the ten virgins their unreadiness consisted in their failure of inward life—absence of the Holy Ghost. In this of the talents it consisted in their failure to properly use the gifts which had been intrusted to them. The first was failure to watch; the second, failure to work.

I. **The Distribution of the Talents** (vv. 14, 15).

1. It was a sovereign act. He called His own servants and distributed to them his own money. The Lord did not consult us as to our gifts.

2. It was an intelligent act. "According to his several ability." The God who made us knows our ability to use gifts, therefore has made the distribution upon that basis. The reason some have greater gifts than others is due to the fact that they possess the ability to use them.

3. It was a purposeful act. The talents were given to be traded with. They were not given to be used for one's own gain and profit, but as stock in trade for the enrichment and glory of the Master.

II. **The Employment of the Talents** (vv. 16-18).

1. All the servants recognized that the talents were not their own—that they were responsible to the Lord for the use made of them. We are not responsible for the creation of gifts, but for the employment of such gifts as have been given to us.

2. Two servants used their talents. The five talented man put his to use and gained five more. The two talented man put his to use and gained two more. This shows that God's gifts can be increased. The exercise of any gift increases it. The faithful use of what we have in the place we are will prepare us for greater usefulness and honor.

3. The one hid his talent. The fact that one possessed but one talent should not discourage him, but should make him strive harder. God sees not reward according to what we possess, but according to our faithfulness. The crime of the one talented man was not that he had but one talent, but that he hid the talent which the Lord gave him.

III. **The Accounting for the Talents** (vv. 19-30).

1. Its certainty. There is a day coming when all must give an account of our stewardship.

2. The time. This will be at the coming of the Lord. If we have done well we shall then have praise. If we have been unfaithful we shall then be cast out from the presence of the Lord. Watchfulness is not idleness.

3. The judgments announced. (1) Reward of the faithful. (a) Praise—"Well done." We all like to be praised. How blessed will it be to hear from the very lips of the Lord the word "well done!" (b) Promotion—"Be thou ruler over many things." Promotion is desirable to all. Much of that to which we look forward in life is the passing from lower to higher privileges and positions. (c) Entrance upon the joy of the Lord. The five-talented man and the two-talented man received the same praise and same promotion. (2) Punishment of the faithless. The one-talented man lied when brought to account. The talent when dug up was not the same as when it was buried—it was not of the same weight. Gifts unused are lost. The natural eyes lose their power if we live continually in darkness. This is true spiritually. The one who ceases to grow in knowledge and grace loses the capacity to grow. (a) Reproach—he was called slothful and wicked. To be called lazy is a reproach which even the lazy man dislikes. (b) Stripped. The talent which was given to him was taken from him. (c) Cast out. He was condemned on his own ground. The very fact that he knew the character of the Lord should have been an incentive for him to have exerted himself. His condition was his own fault. In the day of accounts there will be no excuse to be made.

Choosing the Way to Travel.

Man cannot consecrate himself entirely to God, and at the same time give his best efforts and his best time and thought to the world. The world, apart from God, takes an altogether different direction from that which God maps out. The world, apart from God, is prone to degradation by way of license and self-indulgence. On the other hand, the soul, under the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, travels along the way of sacrifice, obedience and self-restraint. The supreme question, therefore, for each one of us is: Which way am I choosing to travel?—Rev. Henry Lowndes Drew

Wonderfully Beautiful.

How wonderfully beautiful is the delineation of the characters of the three Patriarchs in Genesis! To be sure, if ever man could, without impropriety, be called, or supposed to be, "the friend of God," Abraham was that man. We are not surprised that Abimelech and Ephron seem to reverence him so profoundly. He was peaceful, because of his conscious relation to God.—S. T. Coleridge.

Quick Time.

"What is the name of that beautiful summer girl I have been going dround with?"

"I thought you were engaged to her," said the hotel clerk.

"I am. That is why I wish to know her name."

How Some Americans Feel.

"So you want to go abroad?"

"Yes," said the disgruntled citizen. "Any particular destination in mind?"

"Nope. What's the nearest place?"

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, —; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.97¼; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.84; February, $1.84; March, $1.84½.

Corn—Contract, spot, 83¼c; February delivery, 83¼; March, 83¼.

Cob Corn is quotable at $4@4.10 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48½c sales; No. 3 white, 47@47½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.72; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.60.

Hay—Hay, per ton, standard timothy, $25@25.50; No. 2 do, $24@24.50; No. 3 do, $17@22; No. 1 light clover mixed, $23@23.50; No. 2 do, $19@22; No. 1 clover mixed, $21@22; No. 2 do, $16.50@20; No. 3 do, $13@16; No. 1 clover, $23.50@24.50; No. 2 do, $16.50@20; No. 3 do, $13@16; sample hay, $10@15.

Straw—Per ton, No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oats, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 48@49c; firsts, 47@48; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 49@50; firsts, 48@49; do, 1 pound, extras, 49@50; firsts, 48@49; nearby creamery, extras, 44@45; firsts, 42@43; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 28@30; firsts, 25@26; storepacked, firsts, 20; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 22@23.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, loss off, 36c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 36; Western (Ohio) firsts, loss off, 36; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 35; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 34.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, large, per pound, 36@37; do, under 2 pounds, per pound, 40@42; rough, staggy, poor, per pound, 31@32; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, pound, 32@33; white pekins, young, per pound, 36@37; puddle, 4 pounds and over, per pound, 35@36; turkeys, choice, hens, per pound, 53; young gobblers, per pound, 50; thin, crooked-breast, per pound, 35@40; old toms, per pound, 45; geese, Maryland and Virginia, fat, heavy, pound, 45; Southern and Western, per pound, 23@25.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1.40@1.50; Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1@1.10; sweets, yellow, No. 1, per barrel, K-dried, $4@4.50; yellows, Rappahannock, per barrel, $3@3.50; Eastern Shore, Md., and Delaware, per barrel, $3.50@4; native, per hamper, $1.25@1.50; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $3.50@4.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 hard, $1.97½, c. i. f. track New York, and No. 2 mixed durum $1.88½, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 yellow, 90c and No. 2 mixed, 89½, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot barely steady; No. 1 white, 58c.

Hay—Easy; No. 1, $1.45@1.55; No 2, $1.35@1.45; No. 3, $1.20@1.30; shipping, $1@1.15.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.92@1.97; do, garlicky, $1.83@1.88.

Corn—Higher; No. 3 yellow, for export, 85@85½c; local carlot No. 3 yellow, 85½@86; do, No. 4, 83½@84½.

Oats—Higher; No. 2 white, new 55½@56; No. 3 white, 54½@55; No 4 white, 52@52½.

Hay—Dull, lower; timothy, No. 2 $23@24; No. 3 do, $21@21.50; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $22@22.50; No. 1 mixed, $20.50@21.50.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk, $5@6.50; canners and cutters, bulk, $2.50@3.50; bulls steady; beef and bolognas mostly $4.50@5; bulk to packers, $9.50@10.50; stockers and feeders strong to 25c higher; bulk, $6@7.50.

Hogs—Top, $10.35; very few over $10.15; bulk 200 pounds down, $9.75@10.10; bulk 220 pounds up, $9.10@9.35; pigs mostly 25c lower; bulk 90 to 120 pounds pigs, $9.50@10.

Sheep—Top, $8.90; choice 92-pound Colorado lambs, $8; best fat lambs, $7.75@8.25; top yearlings, $6; bulk $5.25@5.75; choice 105-pounds ewes $5.10; bulk, $4@4.50; 130-pound shorn wethers, $4.25.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@9.60; bulls, $4.75@6.50; cows, $2@6.50; heifers, $7.40.

Calves—Veals, $10@16.50; culls, $8@9; little calves, $6.50@7.

Hogs—Light to medium weights, including pigs, $11.25; heavy hogs, $10.25@10.50; roughs, $8.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $2.50@5; culls, $2; yearlings, $6; lambs, $7@9.50.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Hogs—Heavies, $9.25@9.50; heavy Yorkers, light, do, and pigs, $11.25@11.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $5.50; top lambs, 9.50.

Calves—Top, $15.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Top, $9; many good lots, $8@8.75; she-stock mostly 25c higher; few heifers, $8.25; best load cows, $6.35; canners and bulls very steady; veal calves, top, $10.50; bulk, $9@10.

Sheep—Sheep and lambs mostly 25c higher; yearlings unevenly higher; choice 79-pound yearlings, $7; no prime lambs here; best $7.85.

Hogs—Twenty-five to 40c lower; better grades butchers 10c to 15c lower, others 15c to 25c lower; one load choice 180-pound hogs, $9.65.

Tank Was Prize-Winner.

First prize for the most original float in a recent Dedication day parade at Crookston, Minn., was won by Nels T. Wold post of the American Legion. The Legionnaires draped themselves artistically on a camouflaged tank. O. D. uniforms, helmets, gas masks, rifles and all the rest of the well-known equipment, carried by the veterans, aided in the general warlike effect.

And the early bird sometimes gets it where the giraffe got the extension.

LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS

THE CATCH.

A man remarked that he came from a very large family.

"How many of you are there?" he was asked.

"Well," there were ten of us boys," he said, "and each of us had a sister."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the other. "Then there were twenty of you?"

"No," said the boastful man, "eleven."

His Honor's Guess.

In Ireland some years ago an Irish-American was brought up before Justice Barry on the charge of suspicious conduct. The officer who arrested him stated, among other things, that he was wearing a "Republican hat."

"Does your honor know what that is?" asked the counsel.

"It may be," responded the judge, "that it's a hat without a crown."

That Would Be Enough.

A gentleman took his little daughter to a toy shop to buy her a doll. "Now, what sort of a doll would you like, my dear?" said he, as a large assortment was placed on the counter by the shopman. After some hesitation the little girl replied:

"I think I'd like to have twins, please."

Most Likely.

"Well, at any rate," remarked the flat dweller, "I don't have to pay any garage bills."

"How much is your rent?"

"Three little rooms and a trick kitchen cost me $100 a month."

"Don't flatter yourself. Some of that money helps to pay your landlord's garage bills."

WILLING TO DIVIDE THE SPOILS

Teacher: Who drew that picture of me on the blackboard?

Bobbie: Please, teacher I did. Tommie bet me a penny you wouldn't recognize it, an I'll go 50-50 if you won't wallop me.

Picture and Frame.

The optimist doth try to win
Contentment for mankind,
By making life a picture in
A gilded frame of mind.

Serious Case.

"I sent you a patient today," said the fashionable physician to the young medico.

"Thank you, doctor. What is the matter with him?"

"Lack of money."

The Gossip.

"Does Bliggins understand his business?"

"I don't see why he should slight himself," replied Miss Cayenne. "He knows everybody else's business."

In Doubt.

"Is this letter intended to convey gratitude or what?"

"What does he say?"

"Thanks me for passes to the race-track and says he lost $40."

Typical.

Mr. Henpeck—I'm a submarine.

Mr. Jolliboy—What do you mean?"

"Why, in the sea of matrimony I'm usually kept well under.

Something to Be Thankful For.

"Pa, somebody has stolen our auto!"

"Well, let's be thankful there wasn't more than a gallon of gasoline in it, anyhow."

Her Forte.

"Your laundress seems to be a timid woman."

"So she is, but she manages to put up a stiff front."

Horse Furniture.

Mrs. Pester—Nose bag! Indeed! Where do you get that idea? That's a hand-embroidered laundry bag. It's nothing like a nose bag.

Her Husband—That's what I thought. It's a nose bag for a clothes-horse.

Simple.

Professor—I'm sorry to tell you, madam, that your daughter is hopeless: she has no talent."

Mrs. Lowell Brow—Huh! I thought I was paying you to give her some.

Inviting Comparisons.

"How did the book reviewers handle your latest publication?"

"As usual," replied the patient author. "They showed how much better they could have done the work if they had happened to think of undertaking it."

Appearances Deceiving.

"What's the fare, driver?"

"Five dollars, sir."

"No, it isn't. Here are $2. I am not such a fool as I look."

"No, sir. I wish you were, sir."

With Malice Prepense.

"Cook left, eh?"

"Yes, she was too good. During the month she was with us my wife gained 20 pounds."

"Where is she now?"

"My wife managed to work her off on a woman she detests."

The Drawback.

"There is only one reason I know of why a woman doesn't have a say in everything going."

"What is that?"

"If she's dumb."

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